

OVERLAY CALLING PLAN FOR WIRELESS TELEPHONEBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

[001] This invention relates to methods for communication, and more particularly to improved methods and systems for payment of roaming charges for a mobile telephone.

Description of the Related Art

[002] The use of wireless or mobile communication devices has increased greatly in recent years. Wireless communications are generally transmitted between devices by using radio frequency (RF) technology. Wireless communications include communications that are transmitted through wireless units such as cellular telephones, mobile telephones, car telephones, personal communication service (PCS) units, and pagers. Other wireless communication devices may also include, for example, appropriately equipped computers and computer peripherals.

[003] A wireless communication device is particularly useful to a person on the move. To serve the needs of such persons, wireless communications systems have evolved into seamless roaming networks that allow wireless telephone users to receive and to initiate telephone calls both from within their "home" service network and from within a "roaming" service network. A wireless telephone roams within a roaming wireless service network whenever the wireless telephone is located outside of the geographical area that is served by its usual, or "home," wireless service network.

[004] Numerous technical and administrative obstacles had to be overcome before a subscriber of one wireless service network could transparently receive wireless communication services from another wireless service network. For example, multilateral operating agreements had to be negotiated between service providers to standardize communications between the dissimilar switching systems of the different networks. Most importantly, definitions, common signaling protocols and common signaling message formats for exchanging and handling messages between the different switching systems had to be developed and adapted by all participating wireless service providers.

[005] FIG. 1 is a schematic drawing that illustrates the basic components of a conventional wireless network. A basic description of a wireless telephone system is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,560,455, which is hereby fully incorporated by reference. The wireless network **100** includes a wireless telephone **114** that places or receives wireless telephone calls by transmitting and receiving RF signals through the base stations **116, 118**. Typically, the wireless telephone **114** communicates with whichever base station **116, 118** provides the strongest signal.

[006] Each base station **116, 118** transmits and receives wireless signals within a wireless communication coverage area **122, 124**, often called a cell. Although only two base stations **116, 118** are depicted in FIG. 1, it should be recognized that the wireless network **100** may include many more than just two base stations. Each base station **116, 118** is connected to a Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO) **126, 128** through landlines or other communication links, such as microwave communication systems. The MTSOs **126, 128** are further connected to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) **112**, which is the wireline telephone system. It should be recognized that more than one base station **116, 118** is typically connected to an MTSO **126, 128**.

[007] The wireless telephone **114** shown in FIG. 1 is a conventional mobile telephone having a transceiver and an antenna that enables it to communicate with the base stations **116, 118**. The MTSO **126, 128** is typically a conventional digital telephone exchange that provides wireline-to-mobile, mobile-to-wireline, and mobile-to-mobile telephone call connections. The MTSO **126, 128** also performs other functions, including, for example, receiving process status data from controllers at the base stations **116, 118** regarding the wireless telephone **114**; handling and switching calls between the communication coverage areas **122, 124**; processing diagnostic information; and compiling billing information. When the wireless telephone **114** passes from one communication coverage area **122** to another **124**, the MTSO **126** performs a "hand-off" that allows the wireless telephone **114** to be continuously serviced in an apparent seamless manner.

[008] The wireless network **100** identifies the wireless telephone **114**, for call completion and billing purposes, by an assigned unique identity **132** that is stored in the memory of the wireless telephone **114**. The identity **132** comprises a Mobile Identification Number (MIN) and an Electronic Serial Number (ESN) and may include a System Identification Code

(SID). The MIN is the recognized telephone number, typically comprising an area code and a seven digit number, that is dialed by a person trying to place a telephone call to the wireless telephone 114. The MIN is assigned by the home network provider and may be easily changed at the request of the user. The ESN is assigned to the wireless unit 114 by the manufacturer and cannot be changed. The combination of the ESN and the MIN uniquely identifies each wireless telephone 114. Additionally, most providers of wireless network services within a market are assigned a SID that may be entered into the memory of the wireless unit to identify the home network service provider of the wireless telephone 114. Network service providers that have been assigned a SID typically broadcast their SID throughout their network. Then, if a wireless telephone has stored a SID in its memory, the wireless telephone can compare the SID that is being broadcast throughout the network where the wireless telephone is currently located with the SID that is stored in its memory to determine whether it is operating within its home network or whether it is operating as a roamer within a network of another service provider.

[009] In the current North American cellular system, any given market area may be serviced by up to two competing wireless service providers, each assigned to different groups of frequencies through which services are provided. The assigned frequency sets are generally referred to as “A band frequencies” and “B band frequencies.” The A band frequencies are typically reserved for the non-wireline service providers and the B band frequencies are typically reserved for the incumbent wireline service providers.

[010] Operation of the wireless device under roaming conditions is often under the control of the wireless device user. The user may select whether the wireless device will operate in a Home System Only, A Band Only, B Band Only, A Band Preferred, or B Band Preferred operating mode. The user typically controls the system preference and mode operation through menu choice or selection. However, sometimes the home service provider may program the wireless device with a list of “negative” SID’s from which the wireless device may not receive service. Negative SID’s are fully disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4, 916, 728 issued to Blair and in U.S. Patent No. 5,442,806 issued to Barber, which are hereby fully incorporated by reference.

[011] The wireless network 100 must be capable of identifying roaming wireless telephones within its system. The wireless network 100 determines whether a wireless telephone

114 is roaming by examining the unique identity 132, which is the ESN and the MIN, of the wireless telephone 114. The wireless telephone 114 transmits its unique identity 132 to the MTSO 126, 128 during a registration process as is known in the art. The MTSO 126, 128 compares the unique identity 132 of the wireless telephone 114 with a list of unique identities contained within a Home Location Register 138 (HLR). The HLR 138 is a database used for the management of wireless telephone subscribers of the local wireless network and contains, for example, the unique identities of each subscriber, the name and address of authorized persons, billing information, and access rights to premium subscription services, such as caller ID or voice mail. If the unique identity 132 of the wireless telephone 114 is not found within the HLR 138, then the wireless network 100 determines that the wireless telephone 114 is not a subscriber to the wireless network 100, but is instead a roaming wireless telephone.

[012] Whenever the MTSO 126, 128 determines that a wireless telephone 114 is roaming, the MTSO 126, 128 contacts the HLR 136 of the home service provider of the wireless telephone 114. The procedure for contacting the home service provider is well known in the art. By return message to the MTSO 126, 128, the home HLR 136 of the roaming wireless telephone 114 provides relevant information concerning the roaming wireless telephone 114, such as the subscriber's feature list and any calling restrictions. This information is stored in the Visitor Location Register (VLR) 134. The VLR 134 is used to identify the mobile device 114 as long as it is roaming within the wireless network 100.

[013] Users of wireless telephones are concerned about the high charges incurred when they are using their wireless telephones in a roaming network. Roaming charges may include, for example, a base rate for roaming, any associated long distance charges, and premium per minute charges as well. Because the incurred charges for roaming are so high, many users minimize using their wireless telephones whenever they are outside of their home network. This is an inconvenience for users accustomed to using their wireless telephones on a regular basis. For those users who must use their wireless telephones while roaming, *i.e.*, for business travelers, a high business expense is incurred.

[014] Furthermore, it is not just the wireless telephone users that suffer from the high roaming charges. The wireless network providers are also damaged because the roaming

networks lose revenues that may otherwise be collected if roaming wireless telephone users were more inclined to use their wireless telephones. If the roaming expenses charged to roaming wireless telephone users could be reduced, users of roaming wireless telephones would increase their usage, thereby increasing the revenues that would be generated for the roaming wireless service provider. Accordingly, there is a need for methods and systems that provide an efficient and cost effective means for delivering roaming services to users of roaming wireless devices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[015] The present invention provides methods, systems and computer program products for providing roaming services to a wireless telephone roaming outside of its home service area. In one embodiment, the method comprises receiving a request for roaming service from a wireless telephone that is within a roaming network, wherein the request comprises an identify of the wireless telephone and wherein the identity comprises a mobile identification number and an electronic serial number. Using the identity of the wireless telephone received in the request, the roaming network may determine that the wireless telephone identity is not stored as a record within the roaming network, such as, for example, the identity is not stored as a record within a visitor location register. For a wireless telephone that does not have its identity stored as a record within the roaming network, the method provides offering a special roaming contract to the user and then providing the special roaming contract if the user decides to accept the offer for a special roaming contract.

[016] The method further provides storing the identity and terms of the special roaming contract as a record within the roaming network, such as within the visitor location register, and providing roaming services for the wireless telephone pursuant to the special roaming contract.

[017] Alternatively, the user of a wireless telephone may decide to purchase a special roaming contract before traveling to the roaming network. In this embodiment, the method includes providing an offer for the special roaming contract to the user before the wireless telephone roams within the roaming network; optionally issuing a contract code to the user, wherein the contract code identifies the special roaming contract and may be used for security purposes; and storing the mobile identification number and optionally, the associated contract

code as a record within the roaming network, such as within the visitor location register. Later, when the user travels to the roaming network with the wireless telephone, the method further includes determining that the roaming network stored a record of the mobile identification number of the wireless telephone and optionally, the associated contract code; and storing the electronic serial number of the wireless telephone in the roaming network, such as within the visitor location register.

[018] In another embodiment, a method for roaming provides the user to obtain different roaming contracts from different roaming service providers. The method includes operating a roaming wireless telephone within a first roaming network with the wireless telephone selectively operating on a first set of unique frequencies. An offer of a special roaming contract is received by the user from a first roaming network that operates at the first set of unique frequencies. The user accepts the first special roaming contract and roams on the first roaming network under the first special roaming contract.

[019] The method further includes switching the wireless telephone so that it operates on a second set of unique frequencies within a second roaming network that operates at the second set of unique frequencies. An offer of a special roaming contract is received by the user from the second roaming network. The user accepts the second special roaming contract and roams on the second roaming network under the second special roaming contract.

[020] The first and second roaming contracts may provide roaming services selected from voice roaming services, data roaming services and combinations thereof. The user may switch from the wireless telephone to operate at the first or second set of unique frequencies, depending upon whether the user wants to roam under the first or second special roaming contract.

[021] The method further provides that the user may contact the roaming networks prior to the wireless telephone entering the roaming networks. Each of the roaming networks may then provide the user with a special roaming contract.

[022] The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following more particular description of a preferred embodiment of the

invention, as illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein like reference numbers represent like parts of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[023] FIG. 1 is a schematic drawing that illustrates the basic components of a conventional wireless network.

[024] FIG. 2 is a schematic drawing of an exemplary system capable of implementing an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[025] FIGS. 3A-3B are a flowchart of an exemplary method that may be implemented in accordance with the present invention.

[026] FIG. 4 is a flowchart of an exemplary method of placing a telephone call to a roaming mobile telephone in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[027] The present invention provides methods, computer program products and systems for providing roaming services to a wireless telephone roaming outside of its home service area. A wireless telephone typically has the ability to roam in service areas other than its home service area, thereby allowing the wireless telephone to place and receive telephone calls while traveling. However, the roaming charges incurred while roaming are typically much higher than the costs associated with using the wireless telephone within its home service area.

[028] Generally, the exemplary embodiments of the present invention contemplate uses with wireless units such as cellular telephones, mobile telephones and personal communication service (PCS) units that operate under the standards of Advanced Mobile Phone Service (AMPS), Call Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) or Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA). Nonetheless, the principles of the present invention may be applied to other communication devices operating under other standards with the appropriate reconfiguration.

[029] In one embodiment of the present invention, the user of a wireless telephone enters into a service contract directly with a roaming network service provider, thereby

contracting for roaming services at a reduced rate from the typical roaming charges. When a wireless telephone moves into a roaming network, the wireless telephone transmits its unique identity to a mobile telephone switching office (MTSO) that is part of the roaming network. The unique identity comprises the mobile identification number (MIN) and the electronic serial number (ESN). Upon checking for this unique identity within the home location register (HLR), the roaming network determines that the roaming wireless telephone is not a subscriber of the roaming network because the unique identity of the roaming wireless telephone is not contained within the HLR database of the roaming network. The HLR of the roaming network is a database that lists the unique identities of all the subscribers of the roaming network and further includes each subscriber's profile that identifies the set of features, capabilities and/or operations restrictions associated with the subscriber for roaming and local communications services. Upon determining that the wireless telephone is not a local subscriber, the roaming network may check the unique identity against a register of known roaming wireless telephones, such as may be maintained in a visitor location register (VLR).

[030] At this point, if the wireless telephone is not registered already as a known roaming wireless telephone within the roaming network, instead of contacting the home service provider of the roaming wireless telephone for pertinent information and for authorization to grant roaming privileges, as would be typical under the prior art, the roaming service provider may contact the user of the wireless telephone directly. The contact may be made, for example, by an operator placing a telephone call to the wireless telephone and then offering the user a special roaming contract that offers substantial savings over the usual roaming charges that would be reflected on the user's home account. The special roaming contract may include, for example, a standard access plan with a pre-set number of minutes for using the roaming wireless network; access for a pre-set number of days with a set number of minutes for using the roaming wireless network; or an unlimited usage of the roaming network for a set time period. An offer to renew a special roaming contract may also be made to a user when the special roaming contract has expired or is nearing its expiration date. By default, standard roaming services that are not specifically contracted for in the special roaming contract may be made available to the user as default roaming services. These default roaming services may be provided at the

prevailing roaming rate that the roaming network charges a roaming user who does not have a special roaming contract in force. The special roaming contract benefits the wireless telephone user by providing substantial savings in roaming charges and it benefits the roaming network service provider by increasing its revenues generated from the increased numbers of users that use the roaming services at the lower roaming rates.

[031] If the user executes a special roaming contract with the roaming service provider, the user tenders a credit card, debit card or other agreed method of payment for the special roaming contract. Additional premium services may also be purchased with the contract, including, for example, call waiting, voice mail, and caller ID. The unique identity of the wireless telephone is then entered into the visitor location register (VLR), or other suitable database of the roaming network, with the associated special roaming contract terms. The information in the VLR will then identify the wireless telephone, with its associated special roaming contract, as long as the wireless telephone remains within the roaming network or for the life of the contract.

[032] Alternatively, the user may purchase a special roaming contract before entering the roaming network. If the user is planning a trip to another area, the user may choose to contact a wireless service provider to purchase a special roaming contract before leaving on the trip. If the user has a home service provider that has programmed negative SID's into the user's wireless telephone, then the user typically will not contact those service providers for a special roaming contract unless the negative SID's may be removed. The user may contact the roaming service provider in the area to which the user will be traveling by, for example, using a personal computer having a browser connected to the Internet, by telephone to a sales representative of the roaming service provider, or by telephone to an automated system that allows user input through voice commands or through the touchtone dialing of a telephone as is available with an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS). Optionally, the user may contact the roaming service provider in person, such as, for example, in a face-to-face meeting with a sales representative of the roaming service provider.

[033] If the user's wireless telephone can select a particular roaming service provider from all the providers available in a roaming area, for example by switching the wireless

telephone to A Band Only or B Band Only, as previously discussed, the wireless telephone user can contract with more than one roaming network provider. For example, one roaming network provider operating on the A Band may provide a special roaming contract for data and another roaming network provider operating on the B Band may provide a special roaming contract for voice. The user may then switch from one band to the other depending on whether the user needs voice or data roaming services.

[034] If the user purchases the special roaming contract before the wireless telephone enters the roaming network, then the mobile identification number may be entered into the VLR, or other suitable database of the roaming network, along with the pertinent contract provisions and optionally, a contract code that is issued to the user when the contract is executed. The contract code may be used as an optional security procedure to ensure that the proper wireless telephone is being matched to a previously executed special roaming contract. Then when the wireless device enters the roaming network for the first time, during the registration process, the mobile identification number may be found in the VLR and optionally, for the first time only, the user may be prompted to enter the contract code using, for example, the keypad of the wireless telephone. The combination of the mobile identification number (MIN) and the contract code provides identification of the wireless telephone as the one having a special roaming contract. However, if the optional contract code is not used, then the browsing wireless telephone may be matched to the previously executed contract by the MIN of the wireless telephone alone. The missing part of the unique identity, *i.e.*, the electronic serial number, is added to the VLR or other suitable database within the roaming network, after being captured from the wireless telephone during the registration process. The information in the VLR will identify the wireless telephone, with its associated contract, as long as the wireless telephone remains within the roaming network or for the life of the contract. The optional contract code does not serve a security purpose after the roaming network has had the opportunity to capture the electronic serial number from the wireless telephone and thereby complete the unique identity of the wireless telephone.

[035] FIG. 2 is a schematic drawing of an exemplary system capable of implementing an embodiment of the present invention. A wireless telephone 114 is shown entering a roaming service area 200. As the wireless telephone 114 enters the roaming service area 200, or when the

wireless telephone **114** is powered on within the roaming service area **200**, the wireless telephone **114** registers with the mobile telephone switching office (MTSO) **228** by methods well known in the art. The registration process is accomplished by sending the unique identity **132** of the wireless telephone **114** through the base station **220** to the MTSO **228**. The unique identity **132**, as previously disclosed, includes the electronic serial number (ESN) and the mobile identification number (MIN) of the wireless telephone **114**.

[036] The MTSO **228** comprises a set of modular hardware and software components designed to administer the allocation of radio channels with the roaming service area **200**, and to coordinate the paging of wireless telephones, including wireless telephone **114**, for incoming calls to the wireless telephones. The MTSO **228** also coordinates the hand-off of in-progress calls from one base station **220** to another. It should be noted that a typical wireless network, like roaming network **200**, may have a plurality of base stations and MTSOs, such as base station **220** and MTSO **228**.

[037] One of the modular components of the MTSO **228** is the mobile switching center (MSC) **256**. The MSC **256** is typically a processor-controlled software-driven switching system arranged to provide seamless communications paths by bridging radio channels and wired channels for calls routed over the roaming network **200** and the public switched telephone network (PSTN) **112**, which is the wireline telephone system. The MSC **256** plays a significant role in the registration process mentioned above. Specifically, the MSC **256** receives a registration request message from the base station **220** regarding the registration of the wireless telephone **114** when the wireless telephone **114** first enters the roaming network **200** or when the wireless telephone **114** is first powered on within the roaming network **200**. The registration request includes the ESN and the MIN, the component parts of the unique identity **132** of the wireless telephone **114**. The MSC **256** sends the request to the home location register **238** and the visitor location register **234**, which searches for the unique identity **132** within the VLR **234** or HLR **238** to determine whether the wireless telephone **114** is roaming or is a subscriber wireless telephone. The visitor location register **234** is a database facility that is used to retrieve information for handling communications services requests from a roaming wireless telephone **114**.

[038] After the MTSO 228 has determined that the wireless telephone 114 is roaming, contact is made with the user of the wireless telephone 114 by calling the wireless telephone. The call may be placed by an operator using a wireline telephone 262 or using a wireless telephone 258. Alternatively, communication between the roaming network 200 and the user of the wireless telephone 114 may be made by recorded messages delivered to the wireless telephone 114 from a computer, such as a server 252, and by touchtone dialing of the wireless telephone 114 by the user to input information to the computer. Alternatively, the user may input information or commands to the server 252 through voice commands spoken over the telephone 114. In one embodiment, an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) 254, a computer application program installed on the server 254, is used for communication over the roaming network 200 with the user of the wireless telephone 114.

[039] Specifically, IVRS 254 is an application program that may be run on the server 254 that plays pre-recorded speech phrases to guide the user of the wireless telephone 114 through the roaming contract execution process. Therefore, for example, after retrieving the mobile identification number of the wireless telephone 114, the IVRS 254 may insert this information in a pre-set format for conveying roaming contract information to the user of the wireless telephone 114. Also included in the IVRS 254 is a means to respond to touch-tone dialing commands or to voice commands spoken by the user that may be delivered by the user of the wireless telephone 114, such as for the selection of a special roaming contract, a time period desired for the contract, and a credit card or debit card number for paying for the contract.

[040] Alternatively, before the wireless telephone 114 travels to the roaming network 200, the user of the wireless telephone may contact the server 252 through the Internet 268 using a browser on a personal computer 264, as is well known in the art. Interacting with the server 252, the user may then choose a special roaming contract that would be suitable for the user's needs. Furthermore, the user may contact the server 252 through a wireline telephone 262 and use the IVRS 254 capability of the server 252 to select a suitable special roaming contract or speak with an operator to select a suitable special roaming contract.

[041] FIGS. 3A-3B are a flowchart of an exemplary method that may be implemented in accordance with the present invention. In state 302, a wireless telephone user powers on a

wireless telephone within a roaming network. Alternatively, the user may enter the roaming network with the wireless telephone. In state **304**, the base station forwards the unique identity of the wireless telephone to the MSC. In state **306**, the MSC determines whether the wireless telephone is roaming. If, in state **306**, the MSC determines that the wireless telephone is not roaming, but is a local subscriber, then in state **308**, the method continues as the standard method of the roaming network. If, in state **306**, the MSC determines that the wireless telephone is roaming, then in state **310**, the MSC determines whether the wireless telephone is already fully registered in the roaming network as, for example, within the visitor location register (VLR). To be fully registered, both the mobile identification number (MIN) and the electronic serial number (ESN) must be recorded in the VLR. If, in state **310**, the MSC determines that the wireless telephone is already fully registered in the VLR, then in state **312**, the MSC determines whether the wireless telephone chose to execute a special roaming contract. If, in state **312**, the MSC determines that the wireless telephone chose not to execute a special roaming contract, then in state **314**, the method continues as the standard method of the roaming network. If, in state **312**, the wireless telephone did previously choose to execute a special roaming contract, then in state **316**, the roaming network service provider provides roaming services pursuant to the executed special roaming contract and in state **318**, the method ends.

[042] If, in state **310**, the wireless telephone is not already fully registered in the VLR, then in state **320**, the MSC determines whether the mobile identification number (MIN) is registered with an associated contract code in the VLR. This step identifies a user or a wireless device that has purchased a special roaming contract before the wireless telephone makes contact with the roaming network. If, in state **320**, the MSC determines that the MIN and optionally, the associated contract code are recorded in the VLR, then in optional state **321**, the user of the wireless telephone is asked to provide the contract code. If, in state **322**, it is determined that the contract code was correct, then in state **323**, the ESN of the wireless device is recorded in the VLR to fully register the wireless telephone. The method then proceeds to state **316**, and the wireless telephone is provided with roaming service pursuant to the special roaming contract and, in state **318**, the method ends. Alternatively, if the optional contract code is not used, upon

determining in state **320** that a MIN alone is associated with a previously executed contract, then the method may proceed directly to state **323**.

[043] If, in state **322**, the user cannot provide the correct optional contract code, or if, in state **320**, the MIN is not recorded in the VLR or optionally, is not recorded in the VLR with the associated contract code, then the method proceeds to state **332** on FIG. **3B**.

[044] In state **332**, contact is made with the user of the wireless telephone by calling the wireless telephone. In state **334**, the user is offered a special roaming contract. The offer may be made by an operator discussing the various calling plans available with the user or the offer may be made through an Interactive Voice Response System as discussed above. After the offer has been made, in state **336**, the user decides whether to accept a special roaming contract. If, in state **336**, the user decides not to accept a special roaming contract, then in state **338**, the wireless telephone is provided with roaming service pursuant to any roaming agreements between the roaming network service provider and the wireless telephone's home service provider and in state **340**, the method ends.

[045] If, in state **336**, the user decides to accept a special roaming contract, then in state **345**, it is determined that the user is currently using the roaming network, so in state **341**, billing information and method of payment information is collected from the user. In state **342**, the unique identity of the wireless telephone is recorded within the VLR with the associated details of the special roaming contract. In state **343**, roaming services are provided to the wireless telephone pursuant to the special roaming contract and in state **344**, the method ends.

[046] The wireless telephone user may, in state **330**, decide to request a special roaming contract before traveling to the roaming network. The request may be made through a telephone call to an operator or through an Interactive Voice Response System. The request may also be made by contacting a server through the Internet using a browser on a personal computer. The method proceeds through states **334** and **336** as discussed above. If, in state **345** it is determined that the user is currently not using the roaming network, then in state **346**, the user is requested to provide the MIN of the wireless telephone and optionally, a contract code is issued to the user to identify the wireless telephone and the user when the wireless telephone travels to the roaming

network. In state **348**, the special roaming contract details are recorded in the VLR with the MIN and the contract code. The method then continues to step **302** as discussed above.

[047] FIG. 4 is a flowchart of an exemplary method of placing a telephone call to a roaming mobile telephone in accordance with the present invention. In state **402**, an outside caller calls the roaming access number associated with the roaming network. In state **404**, the outside caller dials the mobile identification number of the wireless telephone. In state **406**, the MTSO searches the VLR for the mobile identification number. If, in state **408**, there is a special roaming contract associated with the MIN, then in state **412**, the telephone call is connected to the wireless telephone pursuant to the terms of the special roaming contract and in state **414**, the method ends. If, in state **408**, there is no special roaming contract associated with the MIN, then in state **410**, the roaming network continues with its standard method.

[048] It will be understood from the foregoing description that various modifications and changes may be made in the preferred embodiment of the present invention without departing from its true spirit. It is intended that this description is for purposes of illustration only and should not be construed in a limiting sense. The scope of this invention should be limited only by the language of the following claims.